



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

as profitable reading. The book will be of value, not only to the popular reader, but to the advanced student as well.

W. E. DUNN.

Essays, Political and Historical. By Charlemagne Tower, Ph. D. (Philadelphia. J. B. Lippincott Company. 1914. Pp. 306. \$1.50 net.)

This volume is a collection of seven essays, five of them on different phases of the diplomatic history of the United States and two of them historical—"The European Attitude Toward the Monroe Doctrine" explains, what every student knows, that Europe (and one may add America, as well, except the United States) considers the Monroe Doctrine as merely a declaration of the foreign policy of the United States, and by no means as international law; "The Treaty Obligations of the United States Relating to the Panama Canal" briefly reviews our trans-isthmian canal relations, and points plainly to the conclusion that American shipping is entitled to no special privilege in the use of the canal; "Diplomacy as a Profession" describes some of a diplomat's duties and pleads for the establishment by the United States of a trained diplomatic service; "Some Modern Developments of International Law" briefly traces the development of international law from Grotius and comments on its influence in ameliorating the horrors of war; "The Relations of the United States to Arbitration for the Settlement of International Disputes" is largely a summary of the two Hague conferences; "Lord Cornwallis in America" and "General Howe's Campaigns in the Revolutionary War" are presumably by-products of the author's well known work on the Marquis de Lafayette in the American Revolution. The essays are interesting and readable, but are in no sense contributions to their respective subjects.

EUGENE C. BARKER.

The Second Biennial Report of the Texas Library and Historical Commission contains a calendar of the papers of Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar, prepared by the archivist of the State Library, Miss Elizabeth H. West. These papers were purchased by the

State in 1909 from Lamar's daughter, Mrs. Loretta Lamar Calder. They comprise Lamar's unpublished official, literary, and historical writings and collections. They are of most importance for Texas history for the years 1821 to 1841, inclusive; of minor importance for Nicaragua and Costa Rica in 1858 and 1859, the period of Lamar's service as minister to those countries.

The Diary of Ephraim Shelby Dodd, member of Terry's Texas Rangers, December 4, 1862-January 1, 1864, is published in a pamphlet of 32 pages by Ernest William Winkler, State Librarian of Texas. The manuscript diary was recently purchased at auction in New York. Dodd was executed as a spy in 1864.